FBIS DAILY REPORT

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L.A. BROADCASTERS HOLD CONFERENCE IN CHILE

PY091929 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1910 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 8 Oct (LATIN) -- The Inter-American Radio and Television Association (AIR) today studied the accusation of restrictions on freedom of expression in Bolivia and Venezuela during its 15th regular conference, said an AIR spokesman. AIR, which is made up of 14,500 radio and television stations of the continent, is studying "the various elements of pressure used by governments and some groups to curtail freedom of expression." AIR Secretary General Luis Alberto Sole told the press that AIR received accusations about measures affecting these rights in Bolivia and Venezuela.

He said regarding Bolivia -- which did not send a delegation despite being an AIR member -- that "a permanent radio network imposed by the government is in force." He said that in Venezuela, the government has reportedly approved a series of measures which would affect the freedom of expression and management of private radios and television. Sole did not specify what measures will be announced at the conclusion of the conference tomorrow.

He added: If the accusation is true, it is our duty to request from Venezuelan radio broadcasting stations a very firm attitude in defense of our doctrine, knowing that they will have the decisive support of more than 14,000 radio and television stations of the Americas.

Freedom of expression in the continent is being studied by one of the assembly's commissions. The commission will submit its proposals for approval to the plenum of the delegates of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, the United States, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. The document released by the AIR executive board says that democracy cannot subsist without free and responsible social communications which must be under law and justice and not under administrative power nor can these means of communication subsist without democracy.

Sole said that the Freedom of Expression Committee is preparing a catalogue of the new means to violate this right, many of which derive from an imposed self-censorship. The initiative came about from an agreement signed by AIR and IAPA which warned that the practices to limit the free movement of information differ from those used in the past. Sole said: "A censor no longer exists, but pressure is exerted to motivate the publication of some events."

AIR is also studying a new order for world information proposed by UNESCO. A Uruguayan radio broadcaster said: "Unfortunately this new order was approved by the majority but its content is to be studied later, that is, something not yet known has already been approved." He added that AIR has always opposed the UNESCO proposal because it means "replacing the current order based on international law which guarantees freedom of expression."

Freedom of Expression Violation

PY091936 Paris AFP in Spanish 0356 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 8 Oct (AFP) -- The Nicaraguan radio broadcasters organization today reported violations of freedom of expression and other measures affecting freedom of thought in Nicaragua. This situation was reported by Nicaraguan delegate Favio Gadea Mantilla to one of the committees of the 15th General Assembly of the Inter-American Radio and Television Association (AIR) being held with the participation of 200 delgates in this capital. The information was provided by AIR Secretary General Luis Alberto Sole who emphasized that the report of this violation was made by Gadea despite the fact that he was one of the people who fought against the Anastasio Somoza dictatorship.

PRESIDENT VIOLA INTERVIEW WITH BRAZILIAN PAPER

PY082122 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 Oct 81 p 13

[Undated O GLOBO "exclusive interview" with Argentine President Roberto Eduardo Viola in Buenos Aires; by correspondent Paulo Torres]

[Excerpts] [Question] Do you believe that the national reorganization process has fulfilled its fundamental objectives?

[Answer] The national reorganization process began on 24 March 1976. Argentina at that moment was experiencing the most serious crisis in its history, in this century at least. To the power vacuum and hyperinflation was added subversive action with its set objective of gaining political power through the use of terror.

The first and most urgent objective was to defeat this cunning enemy which sought to impose, by force, a totalitarian political system which has never been nor ever will be ours. Paradoxically, this specific task was the simplest one, because we had no doubt that, no matter how hard the battle would be, our highly superior morale and better resources, when well used, would lead us to victory, since it occurred after a struggle in which all Argentine society participated, supporting the resolute action of their armed men.

But the armed forces, beginning with a careful analysis of our political development during the past 50 years, have set more complex objectives for themselves. In this analysis we noticed that the most notorious characteristic of our system was the alternating change between civilian and military governments in an apparently unending cycle.

Obviously, to fulfill the mission of establishing a fully operational democracy, one that will not be just a simple slogan, it is essential to remove the deep-rooted causes, which I am summarizing as much as possible in order not to prolong the answer too much. These causes are the political, party and economic structures, and even absolutely obsolete mental attitudes. We aspire to a full democracy which may function with the highest degree of effectiveness and maturity. It is a task which demands a great deal of effort. We are now in that mission and we have succeeded in notably advancing toward those fundamental objectives.

In addition to achieving peace in the republic, we have implemented a political action which, beginning with the model of the country desired by the Argentines, will allow us to definitely solve the institutional structure. We have succeeded in achieving profound changes in our socieoeconomic structure and we have placed Argentina in a relevant position among world nations. There is still much to be done, but our advance toward the higher objectives we have established for ourselves, admits no pause or hesitation.

[Question] Do you believe in the attainment of a positive agreement both for Argentina and Chile in the Beagle Channel issue?

[Answer] Argentina has confidence in the resumption of negotiations on the issue. Our confidence is based essentially on the investiture and on the personality of the venerable mediator (Pope John Paul II) and on the difficult task of making clear our position on this essentially political problem.

We hope to reach a solution in the short run which may really meet the aspirations and the honor of the Argentine Republic. Thus, Argentina and Chile will begin a stage of cooperation and friendship which will serve as an example to all America. In addition, we will establish a new doctrine for the peaceful solution of the conflict.

Take note of this curious detail: two military governments will provide this contribution to foster a new appreciation for peaceful solutions in international relations.

[Question] What is the current situation of Brazilian-Argentine relations?

[Answer] They are now at a really exceptional stage, which is tied, also, to an overall tradition of cooperation and friendship. In this regard, the frequent contacts maintained at the highest level between the two nations are added to a number of agreements reached in the immediate past. Meetings of this type are highly important because they create a mixture of personal friendship and a mutual confidence which solidifies diplomatic relations even more. In addition, it is very important that Argentine officials go to Brazil to exchange points of view with Brazilian officials, as we should also host Brazilian officials. This mutual esteem is also extended to the peoples of both countries. You must have noted that during the past few years, a large number of Argentines visited your country, attracted not only by the natural beauties and its cultural richness, but also by the well deserved reputation of good hospitality attributed to the Brazilians.

[Question] Is Argentina going to send military advisers to El Salvador?

[Answer] My country is not thinking about providing military aid to the brotherly republic of El Salvador, but that does not prevent us -- within our Panamerican spirit -- from helping them with all kinds of humane contributions to guarantee the wellbeing and progress of the Salvadoran people, so hard pressed by subversion and by an organized divisive campaign. I want to make it clear that Argentina, jointly with eight other countries, expressed its repudiation of the French and Mexican position recognizing the political status of the subversive organizations currently in confrontation with the Salvadoran Government.

[Question] Do you believe that the [Argentine] economic crisis will be overcome?

[Answer] I have no doubt about it. Our crisis is related to the productive system, it is not an economic crisis because we have abundant resources. But unfortunately for a long time we have been mistaken in the manner of exploiting our resources. The state sector has increased to such a point that is represents almost half of our economy. We also thought that shutting ourselves in from the world outside we were protecting our national industry better. We also thought that public expenditures, although financed with inflationary issuances of currency and with heavy tax impositions, could contribute to reduce many social problems.

Now we know that it is not so. In fact, we are discovering some old truths: Wealth is achieved only by working hard and with much effort, taking advantage of all those factors which may make our production more effective, arranging the public sector so as to avoid unproductive expenditures, privatizing state companies which could produce more and better in private hands, and carrying out many other actions which, added together, could make the overall system more effective. Of course, this change will mean an additional cost and many of its future beneficiaries have not understood yet that only a strong and effective Argentina will be able to overcome the stagnation in the complex contemporary world. This is our line, and we will insist on it. On the way we will correct some undesired effects of the economic measures and I feel that very soon we will have as growing economy, but based on more solid grounds.

[Question] Argentina has no problem with petroleum and is one of the greatest food producers in the world. What, then, is the cause of the economic crisis?

[Answer] I think I have already answered this question to a great extent. But I am going to add something: It is vital for Argentina to make a great effort to allow it to be placed among the most developed countries in the world, thus adhering to the technological revolution which is, above all, the revolution of intelligence under full development at this moment.

Only in this manner, and having sufficient material resources, will we be able to carry out our project of changing society, not only in relation to its behavior and political habits, but also, and especially, regarding the inclusion of the Argentine man into a new perspective so as to see himself before a large progressive, pluralist nation, open to all men of good will, with equal opportunities for all its inhabitants, which at one time had characterized our country. To achieve this, we have two essential tools, food and energy, of great international demand. Our task now is to get to work, seeking the means we need, reducing the difficulties to increase two times or three times our exports in a relatively short term. If we succeed in achieving these objectives, and I firmly believe that we will, all the frustrations and the instability of the past 50 years will only be memories.

[Question] On returning from the United States, Economy Minister Lorenzo Sigaut stated that Argentina will increase investments in the petroleum sector seeking future exports. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] I have ordered the economic sector to accelerate the search for petroleum, gas, coal, ore and also to accelerate activity in the fishing sector. From all these elements I think the most important ones are petroleum and gas. First of all, we want to become self-sufficient, and then, with the surplus, we will begin some exports in the energy sector. Of course the countries of the regional area will have priority as far as these exports are concerned.

COLONEL SAYS PAPAL MALVINAS PROPOSAL REJECTED

PY081517 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1143 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Mendoza, 8 Oct (TELAM) -- Before a gathering of more than 200 professionals at the Ejercito de los Andes Hotel last night for the last meeting of the church conference on social doctrine and contemporary reality, an Argentine officer asserted that the Holy See proposal on the Beagle conflict had been rejected by Argentine authorities. The assertion was made by Lt Col Oscar Enrique Jardel (ret) at a moment when Supreme Court Justice Pedro Farias, who was delivering a lecture, referred to the equity with which the pope has acted. Colonel Jardel then raised his voice to say with energy that Argentine authorities had rejected the pope's proposal on the Beagle case [passage indistinct] Colonel Jardel was sought out by the press later and asked about the assertion he had made. He replied by saying that the nation's authorities, not the armed forces, had rejected the proposal of the Holy See, adding that making such a statement posed risk for him.

INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR BAN APPROVED BY COUNTRY

PY111855 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 10 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] (NA) -- Argentina has decided to approve the 1971 international treaty barring nuclear arms installation on sea and ocean beds, it was officially announced yesterday. The text of the law by which that decision was taken states that the country's approval is on condition that the treaty must not allow "some positions regarding continental shelves to prevail over different ones."

BRIEFS

NEW CURRENCY CONSIDERED -- (NA) -- Central Bank Director Admiral Andres Covas yesterday confirmed reports that the government is considering creation of a new currency, and said that parity of the new peso would be fixed according to the "percentage of inflation at the time" it is launched. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 9 Oct 81 p 11 PY]

MILITARY AIRCRAFT FOR URUGUAY -- Argentina has delivered the last IA-58 Pucara plane to Uruguay. The formal delivery took place in Cordoba, on the occasion of the anniversary of the military aircraft factory. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 9 Oct 81 PY]

AIR FORCE COMMANDER ASKS TO BE RELIEVED

PY121900 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1807 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] La Paz, 12 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, commander of the Bolivian Air Force, announced today that he had requested to be relieved from his posts. General Bernal made the unexpected announcement himself during a commemorative ceremony of the air force, of which he has been commander since 1979.

"I wish to announce on this occasion that I have asked for my relief from the post of air force commander, because I believe that I have done my duty to those who enter the military school." He added that "there are new generations to which we should offer an open and generous institution with which they can cooperate."

General Bernal is the last high military commander who has held important posts since Gen Garcia Meza took over political power in this country on 17 July 1980.

ARMY COMMAND SAYS EXERCISES TO BE CARRIED OUT

PY100257 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] The General Army Command has notified the people that a company of sanitary officers, who are civilian students of Mariscal Sucre University, and noncommissioned service personnel who are taking the basic infantry course, will carry out tactical exercises in the (Mallasa) area. The communique reports that the exercises will start tonight and will last until 1300 on Saturday and that the population should not be frightened.

TERRORIST ACTIVITIES REPORTED IN LA PAZ

Explosion Causes Blackout

PY092256 Paris AFP in Spanish 2110 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] La Paz, 9 Oct (AFP) -- La Paz experienced a blackout for more than 1 hour today because of a terrorist explosion that damaged the high-pressure pipeline that feeds the most important hydroelectric plant of La Paz. The terrorist attack also seriously damaged one of the bridges of the highway that links La Paz with the El Alto Airport. Technicians of the Bolivian Electricity Company (COBEE) have noted that the explosion almost damaged the generator room and that this would have caused even greater damage.

Bomb in Former Minister's Garden

PY120152 Paris AFP in Spanish 2211 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] La Paz, 10 Oct (AFP) -- Intense rain prevented the explosion last night of a powerful dynamite charge that was placed in the garden of the house of former minister and former parliamentarian of the Christian Democratic Party Oscar Bonifaz Gutierrez, it was reported here today. The charge had been thrown from a moving automobile, but the rain damaged the firing mechanism, according to witnesses who were present. The former minister under President Lidia Gueiler said after the abortive attack that, apparently "threats are being made with organized violence, which can have serious consequences for the country."

SENATE APPROVES FIGUEIREDO'S TRAVEL REQUEST

PY100039 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] The Federal Senate has just approved the message presented today by acting President Aureliano Chaves requesting authorization for President Figueiredo to leave the country. After a 30-minute special session, the National Congress approved President Figueiredo's request to travel to the United States to be submitted to a chemoangio-coronary-graphic test at a Cleveland hospital. This is the first time an incident of this kind has occurred in the Senate, that is, that a nonruling president has asked to leave the country to undergo medical treatment. The session was presided over by Senator Jarbas Passarinho and was attended by the leadership of all parties.

Retinue to Cleveland Appointed

PY120223 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Gen Octavio Medeiros, head of the National Intelligence Service and Danilo Venturini, chief of the Military Household, will accompany President Joao Figueiredo on 17 October on his trip to Cleveland. His retinue will also be made up of his wife Dulce, their children Paulo and Joao, and Doctors Aluisio Salles, Marciano de Almeida Carvalho and Nilton Pereira.

FORMER PRESIDENT JANIO QUADROS APPLIES FOR PMDB

PY091942 Paris AFP in Spanish 0410 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 8 Oct (AFP) -- Former President Janio Quadros has applied for admission to the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party (PMDB) despite the opposition of the majority of the party's leaders. Quadros' application was received by PMDB President Ulysses Guimaraes who will submit it to the party's National Executive Committee to either accept or reject by 21 October.

COUNTRY PROCESSING OIL FOR NIGERIA, CONGO, ZAIRE

PY092054 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 7 Oct 81 p 16

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo -- PETROBRAS has expanded its sales of oil byproducts to African countries. Initially it had started by cracking oil for Nigeria, a process which has now reached 50,000 barrels per day, and later it began to supply Zaire and the Congo, to which it is now exporting approximately 10,000 barrels per day.

According to PETROBRAS Marketing Manager Carlos Sant'anna, the contracts signed with the African countries are aimed at utilizing to the maximum the idle cracking capacity of PETROBRAS' facilities. He explained that the refineries which are capable of processing 1.5 million barrels per day, today process barely 950,000 barrels per day and the tendency is to reduce this output even further, because local consumption of oil byproducts is currently declining.

NUCLEBRAS PRESIDENT ON NUCLEAR PROGRAM COST

PY121822 Paris AFP in Spanish 1949 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 11 Oct (AFP) -- Brazil will invest $14 billion over the next 15 years in its nuclear program, which continues to be a priority of the Figueiredo government, it was officially revealed here today.

Nuclebras President Paulo Nogueira Batista told O GLOBO that the total cost of the nuclear program being carried out will be $24.8 billion, not $36 billion as reported in the press last week.

According to Nogueira Batista, over the next 15 years Brazil will also invest $60 billion in the construction of hydroelectric plants, adding that over the same period $14 billion will go into the construction of eight 1.3-million-kilowatt nuclear plants under the agreement signed with the FRG in June 1975.

Over the same time span $4 billion will be invested in the construction of nuclear fuel cycle plants. Nogueira Batista estimated that the servicing of loans made to finance the Brazilian nuclear program would amount to $6.8 billion. Therefore, the overall total cost of the program would be $24.8 billion at 1981 prices.

URANIUM PROCESSING IN CEARA TO COST MORE

PY092109 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] If the processing of the uranium ore from the country's largest deposit found in Ceara were to be made in Bahia, it would cost $120 million. But since the decision was made to build an industrial complex in Ceara, including a nuclear plant to supply energy, that cost will be $5 billion. The most weighty political argument in dealing with the question is that "the uranium from Ceara will never be processed in Bahia." The Itatiaia industrial complex will be built in two phases, according to information technicians of the nuclear sector gave yesterday in Rio de Janeiro. In the first phase in 1983, a pilot unit will be installed to develop the process for concentrating uranium in the form of yellow cake. This will take a year. By mid-1985 the second phase will begin with the construction of a complex for production of yellow cake on an industrial scale. Construction of this industrial complex will be completed in 2 years.

ANGRA I POWERPLANT RECEIVES NUCLEAR CHARGE

PY091514 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 8 Oct 81 p 7

[Text] Rio de Janeiro -- With the loading of the first uranium charge in the Angra I nuclear power station, Brazil entered the nuclear age.

It could still take many months between loading and actual generation and commercial utilization of nuclear generated electricity but one official of Westinghouse, the American company that built Angra I, told Brasil energy "...this is the end of the construction phase and the beginning of the operational phase."

Even though the loading was four years behind schedule it took place during an elaborate inaugural ceremony attended by high ranking government officials including Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals, ELETROBRAS President Costa Cavalcanti, Furnas [Electric Company] President Licinio Seabra and others.

The actual loading amounted to placing 121 elements, totaling 50 tons of enriched uranium into the core of the reactor. When fired-up, or heated-in a gradual process that is scheduled to start in November and become fully operational by next March -- the plant should have the capacity for producing 626 MW which will feed electrical current into the Furnas power network in southeast Brazil. A critical pre- and post-firing test still has to be run to check out the functioning and safety of the equipment before steam is actually produced to turn the generator and produce an electric current. That means that the firing will only take place in November if everything works out perfectly according to plans.

The four year delay in the inauguration indicates things are not working out according to the nuclear plan. Delays in construction and faulty equipment were blamed for Angra I being so far behind schedule.

PAPER NOTES GOOD OUTLOOK FOR GAS RESERVES

PY091534 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICAN DAILY POST in English 8 Oct 81 p 7

[Text] Rio de Janeiro -- Revised estimates of natural gas reserves in the Jurua Amazon jungle area raise Brazil's gas reserves to around 60 billion cubic meters but PETROBRAS officials feel confident that additional drilling could easily double the figure.

Five gas strikes have so far been made in Jurua, near the town of Caruari, some 750 kms west of Manaus (BRAZIL ENERGY Aug. 24, 1981). Three more wells are now being drilled there and a fourth land rig is on its way to the area. Plans are also being made for setting up a floating gas processing plant in the area because so far reserves are not sufficient to warrant the cost of building a multi-billion dollar gas pipeline through the dense jungle.

Previous estimates for gas reserves in Jurua were around four to five billion cubic meters but the revised figure brings them up to 10 billion cubic meters. Even more significant, according to PETROBRAS geologists, is the fact that recent seismic profiles indicated several new potential gas -- and maybe even oil-bearing structures. These newly found structures are similar to those where gas has already been found but some are even larger. BRAZIL ENERGY learned that some of these structures have areas of 40 to 70 square kilometers, which is very big for Brazil -- Namorado the biggest oil field in offshore Campos and probably the whole of Brazil has an area that doesn't reach 30 square kilometers. Because of this large area and the continuing success in Jurua gas discoveries, Brazilian geologists say that Jurua has the potential for doubling all the other gas reserves in the country.

REFUGEES OCCUPY UN COMMISSIONER'S RIO OFFICE

PY121935 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2317 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro, 9 Oct (TELAM) -- A group of 42 Vietnamese refugees, who have been in Brazil for 1 year, today occupied and vandalized the office of the UN commissioner for refugees in the Botafogo neighborhood of this city.

The group occupied the office for about 1 hour and, after negotiations in which Itamaraty participated, they were given shelter at the Red Cross building until a final solution to their situation is found.

The Vietnamese were accpeted by Brazil last year in response to a UN request, and they were housed in meager living quarters on the outskirts of Sao Paulo while receiving monthly subsistance allowances from the refugees commissioner's office.

DELEGATION HEADS FOR MOSCOW, TRIPOLI MEETINGS NAMED

PY060001 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Interim President Aureliano Chaves today signed a decree naming the superintendent of SUNAMAM [National Merchant Marine Superintendency], (Elcio Costa y Couto), as head of the delegation that will participate in the fourth meeting of the Joint Committee for Brazilian-USSR Maritime Transport. This meeting begins today in Moscow and will end on 9 October.

The diplomat, Marcos (Castrioso de) Azambuja, chief of the Foreign Ministry's African, Asian and Oceania desk, has been named head of the delegation that will paticipate in the third meeting of the Brazil-Libya committee, which is to be held in Tripoli.

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH DELEGATES OF ALL SECTORS

PA111348 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2224 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Communique issued by the Information and Press Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic on 10 October in Bogota -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Information and Press Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic reports that the multisectorial meeting with government officials called by the president of the Republic, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, took place at Narino Palace as scheduled from 0930 to 1500. All the organizations invited to the great national meeting were present. The president of the republic delivered an extemporaneous speech. The recording of this speech has been released.

Immediately after the speeches by the president of the republic and by Gen Jose Gonzalo Forero Delgadillo, commander in chief of the armed forces, (Juan Gonzalo Restrepo), president of the board of directors of the National Federation of Businessmen, FENALCO, submitted the following proposal: After listening to the president of the republic and to the armed forces commander in chief regarding the threats to democracy, we consider it our duty to clearly set forth, before we begin to discuss the specific issues for which this meeting was called, that we reiterate our support for the principles which inspire our legal and political system and its institutions. Therefore, we condemn subversion in all its forms and actions.

Afterward all the delegates of all labor confederations spoke: Tulio Cuevas, (Pastor Perez), (Alvaro Ramirez), (Manuel Felipe Gonzales). Other speakers were (Aida Abello de Osorio), of the National Federation of State Workers, FENALTRASE; (Abel Rodriguez), of the Colombian Teachers Federation, FECODE; (Juan Romero), of UTRADE [not further identified]; (Silvano Parra Carvajal), of the Confederation of Cargo Transport Workers, COLFECAR; (Ariel Armel), for consumers; (Armando Tovar), for the cooperatives; (Jose Bolivar Manjarret), for the pensioners; (Gaston Abello), for the Confederation of Chambers of Commerce; Msgr (Jorge Ardila); (Ricardo Alvetes), of the (TAC) [not further identified]; (Jose Maria Castro), of the Colombian Cattlemen's Association, FEDEGAN; (Francisco Echeverri), of the National Industrialists Association, ANDI; Msgr (Dario Medina); (Guillermo Munoz) of the Association of Bankers; and (German Morales) of the Colombian Hotels Corporation, COTELCO.

After they all spoke, President Turbay Ayala again addressed the delegates to thank them for their positive cooperation in the dialogue, stressing the originality of their speeches, including the most radical, in which no one concealed their views. However, the president of the republic said that it was worth mentioning that the most radical positions were those maintained by representatives of state institutions: (Abel Rodriguez) of FECODE and (Aida Abello de Osorio) of FENALTRASE. When referring to fiscal deficit which was criticized by FECODE delegate, the president of the republic said that the deficit is due to a large extent to the 50 billion pesos for education and that despite what FECODE delegate believes, it is not so easy to cut down on this budget. He said that the fear that businessmen are going to issue a labor code favorable to their interests, shows a lack of knowledge of constitutional procedures as the business sector has no power to legislate.

All laws must be analyzed and discussed by [word indistinct] and this code must be the result of agreement between the business and labor sectors. The argument that agreement between sectors that have opposite positions is impossible is not valid because agreement means seeking understanding between opposite views.

He noted that not long ago the governments relied quite a lot on the support of the government workers but that today these workers are the ones who are promoting the largest number of conflicts. However, he said that since we live in a democracy, one cannot overlook dialogue with them to seek harmony in the public sector.

The president proposed the establishment of the following work groups which were unanimously approved: 1) an economic, financial, industrial and commercial work group which will be headed by the finance and development ministers and the planning chief; 2) a labor and social work group which will be headed by the labor, health and education ministers and the chief of civil service; 3) an administrative work group headed by the government and justice ministers and the secretary general and the legal secretary of the presidency of the republic; and 4) an agricultural and livestock work group headed by the agriculture minister. All the ministers and chiefs of administrative departments can be invited by the respective groups to participate in their discussions. The President did not give a deadline to the committees and only demanded from them that, with the greatest sense of responsibility, they submit, as soon as possible, their conclusions which will be made known to the same forum. The national meeting will be called once again by President Turbay when the work groups present their reports.

The meeting ended in a climate of full optimism and was described by all the delegates as extremely satisfactory.

Bogota, 10 October 1981

ARMY KILLS FARC LEADER, STRATEGIST JORGE LINARES

PA120443 Paris AFP in Spanish 1655 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Bogota, 11 Oct (AFP) -- Members of the army's intelligence service have killed a guerrilla leader and urban strategist of the communist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, it was announced here today. Jorge Linares, the guerrilla killed, was leader of a FARC column which operated near Yacopi, about 250 km north of this capital. Two years ago, seven peasants accused of being security forces informers were killed there.

Linares, it has been recalled here, also planned and led the attack carried out last year near Yacopi on an army vehicle. Eight soldiers were killed and one noncommissioned officer was seriously injured on that occasion. During that attack, the guerrillas blew up the military vehicle with dynamite and then poured gasoline on it and set it on fire. The intelligence service found Linares' house in the southwestern part of this capital and killed him. Inside the house, the soldiers found FARC bulletins as well as leaflets to instruct workers in the public services, among them the aqueduct, energy and attacks against the transport services. [sentence as received] The army also seized pamphlets similar to those found a few days ago at the state-owned national university. The pamphlets discussed ways to manufacture incendiary bombs and erect barricades.

Finally, it has been learned here that Linares, who was regarded as one of the most important FARC strategists, had been sentenced in absentia to 23 years in prison. He was one of the most sought-after rebels in this country.

ARMY DETAINS 30 PEOPLE DURING RAIDS IN BOGOTA

PA101410 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0005 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Bogota, 8 Oct (EFE) -- Today the Colombian Army detained 30 people during raids carried out in several neighborhoods in southern Bogota. According to a military spokesman, those detained include outstanding activists of the 19 April Movement as well as other individuals who served as liaison between the urban and rural guerrillas. Although the spokesman did not disclose the names of those held, the troops reportedly confiscated several weapons, as well as subversive propaganda which invited people to participate in the general strike slated for 21 October. The military operation to prevent terrorist actions began around 0200 GMT and ended this morning.

Wednesday evening within this climate of subversive tension, the watchman for the building which houses the National Conservative Directorate was killed.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S OFFER TO RESIGN TURNED DOWN

PY091214 Paris AFP in Spanish 0253 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] The Senate's refusal to approve the appointment of one ambassador -- although it approved the appointment of 21 others -- was attributed to the nay votes cast by the rightist bloc of the Christian Popular Party and by the senators of the progovernment Popular Action Party. Some politicians expressed their disagreement over the appointment of Perez de Cuellar, of whom they disapprove, because in 1968 he had read the revolutionary government statute at the inauguration of the military regime headed by Gen Juan Velasco Alvarado.

It was noted here, however, that in his capacity as secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, Perez de Cuellar had only performed an ex-officio duty when he read that document.

President Belaunde in turn explained that the executive branch had proposed the appointment of Perez de Cuellar because he is a professional of proven competence, adding that the senate is empowered by the constitution to ratify or not ratify any appointment. He then said that Foreign Minister Arias Stella, who is a very sensitive man, submitted his resignation because of the senate's vote against Perez de Cuellar, but that the resignation was not accepted because there was no reason for it since the senate's votes are independent of the foreign minister's decision, and because Arias Stella is considered an indispensable man. Belaunde also noted that Arias Stella is the secretary general of the Popular Action Party.

The voting against Perez de Cuellar was surprising because he is a well-liked diplomat here. Also, he has been mentioned as a possible candidate for UN Secretary General.

The leaders of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA) Social Democrat and leftist Marxist blocs said they voted for Perez de Cuellar. Cuellar only received 29 of 42 votes. He needed at least 31 votes, that is, half plus one of the 60 senators. The government still has a chance to insist on the confirmation of Perez de Cuellar as ambassador to Brasilia. A decision in this regard may be made by the cabinet tomorrow. If this is the case, the senate will have to consider it during its session next Tuesday, but the diplomat will need two thirds of the votes, that is, 40 votes to be confirmed.

TERRORIST ACTIVITIES, ARRESTS REPORTED

Civil Guard Post Attack

PY130043 Paris AFP in Spanish 2200 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Ayacucho, Peru, 12 Oct (AFP) -- A civil guard, a businessman and the little son of the latter were shot dead by about 20 hooded terrorists who attacked a police station last night at El Tambo 65 km from Ayacucho, an Andean city 575 km southeast of Lima. All the prisoners and detained persons were freed and uniforms, arms and the whole supply of ammunition were taken away, it was officially reported here today.

Col Santiago Branez, chief of the 9th Civil Guard District, reported that the event took place last night at 2030 local time (0130 GMT today). He added that the attackers were armed with eight or nine "Star" [in English] submachineguns, revolvers and other firearms, sticks, machetes, homemade bombs and muriatic acid.

The post was taken by surprise by the attackers, who called the guards by their names and fired a short but intense burst which killed guard Jorge Vivanco, 35, and businessman Jesus Torres, 22, as well as his son of 1 year and 9 months, who was in the arms of his mother, who was wounded in the right hand, but whose life was saved by the baby who was hit by five bullets.

Seriously wounded were Sergeant Porfirio Dias, 39, with bullet wounds in his right shoulder and thigh and guard Porfirio Paucar, 29, wounded in his right ear and in danger of losing his sight because of muriatic acid thrown in his eyes Both of them were taken to Lima this morning.

Branez reported that guard Pedro Villaverde and his fellow guards managed to hit two of the terrorists, who were carried away by the other attackers before they fled from the El Tambo police post, 65 km from here.

He added that the attackers freed all the prisoners and detained persons, whose number he did not give, stole civil guard uniforms, four Star submachineguns, four Smith and Wesson revolvers, two M-1 carbines and the whole supply of ammunition. They also destroyed the documents and furniture of the police post before they fled.

A civil guard antisubversive detachment immediately began the pursuit and found the bodies of two children, one of them shot in the head and the other in the back. It is presumed that the discovery has to do with the attack, although the children had died the day before.

Microwave Tower Attack

PY101446 Paris AFP in Spanish 2245 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Lima, 9 Oct (AFP) -- Miguel Colina, chairman of the board of the National Telecommunications Enterprise of Peru [ENTELPERU] announced today that terrorists blew up a tower of the turnk communications line of the state company, isolating the whole northern part of the country. He explained that it was the tower located at Huacho, 130 km north of Lima, and that the terrorists placed (?dynamite) charges on its four legs and brought it down. The amount of damage is estimated at 15 million soles ($33,000).

He said: The attack affects long-distance communications by telephone, telegraph and telex, and microwave-carried (?radio) and television transmissions. Colina added that this is the most serious attack so far against ENTELPERU and that the repair work will take at least a week, during which the company will suffer a daily loss of 15 million soles due to loss of traffic.

He concluded by reporting that the company is beginning to equip itself with electronic alarm devices in order to reduce the number of these acts of sabotage and that the government is also increasing the number of policemen in order to improve the safeguards of essential services.

Arrests in Huancavelica

PY101335 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Four terrorists have been arrested in Huancavelica by Peruvian Investigative Police (PIP) personnel. They had in their possession a large number of dynamite sticks, bombs, various kinds of explosives and subversive literature. It was reported to us during a press conference that the terrorists planned to make attacks on offices of government agencies in that department in order to cause panic and create social unrest.

Lt Col (David Calderon), chief of the PIP in Huancavelica Department, said that they probably intended to blow up the pentitentiary of that city in order to free various prisoners accused of terrorism.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES NORTH-SOUTH TALKS

FL122336 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1950 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The international meeting on cooperation and development, better known as the North-South dialogue, to be held in Cancun on 22 and 23 October, will not be a forum for lamentations during which the culpabilities of represented countries will be enumerated or a place to examine the last 200 years of history to find the guilty party and those being subjugated. The statement was categorically made by Mexico's Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda when he made public the initial declaration, 10 days prior to the Cancun meeting. The declaration states that the meeting will be informal, directed at an exchange of views and not at negotiations.

The Mexican foreign secretary affirmed that no specific agreements on topics to be taken up, such as agriculture and energy, will come out from this meeting. Terming the North-South dialogue as a number of clearly political talks, the Mexican official announced that there will be no formal agenda at Cancun, but a framework of discussions, as was defined by the foreign ministers' preparatory meeting held last August.

In the press conference, during which the attendance of 21 heads of state was confirmed, with Brazil's Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro representing the seriously ill President Joao Baptista Figueiredo as well as the only special guest, UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, Castaneda stated: "The main topic of the meeting will be the future of international cooperation for development and reactivation of world economy, including such areas as foodstuffs security and agricultural development, basic products, commerce and industrialization, energy and monetary and financial affairs."

Castaneda asserted that the Cancun meeting demonstrates that the participating countries are willing to pay attention, at the highest political level, to the problems of cooperation and economic reactivation. Likewise, when affirming that the United States has in no way set conditions in recent months for the topics to be discussed at Cancun, the foreign secretary asserted that the final conclusion resulting from the 2 days of discussions will neither depend on Mexico as host country nor on the cochairmen of the meeting, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and Austria's Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

Castaneda stated that the results of the North-South dialogue will depend on the contributions in attitude and political will of the group of participating countries. Likewise, he said that the heads of state who will participate in the dialogue will not permit the meeting to be turned into a forum for confrontations of past blames and lamentations, because what is being sought is a path toward a more unified international dialogue.

In the press conference with foreign and national newsmen, the Mexican foreign secretary asserted that the North-South summit seeks to strengthen the system of the United Nations, not to weaken it. However, he recognized that neither the North-South dialogue nor any other meeting which could be held in the future will be able to guarantee peace in the world.

In a definitive manner he mentioned that the representatives of the news media of the 22 countries, some 2,500 journalists, will not have access to the hall where the presidents will meet. Unofficially, so far, there will be two meetings per day at Cancun, lasting an average of 3 hours and these could be extended according to the length of the discussions.

Castaneda also announced that the presidents of participating countries will be able to meet, once the official sessions conclude, in an informal way to discuss matters of special interest, and that at all times the heads of state will be free to hold short talks among themselves during the duration of the dialogue.

The official announced that the cost of the event, which he termed surprisingly low, will amount to 200 million pesos, of which 50 million cannot be recovered as they are for payment of hotels in Cancun for heads of state and 10 members of their delegations. It is expected that some 1,500 persons will attend, including members of delegations and security agents for the presidents. Expenses for the rest of the members of the delegations attending the meeting will be assumed by each of the countries.

The other 150 million pesos were invested by Mexico in the construction of the communications station which, at the conclusion of the meeting, will serve to link the southeastern part of the country with the nation's satellite system. The remodeling of and improvements to the Cancun airport, the road between the airport and hotel row and the gigantic roundtable around which the attending presidents will seat are also part of this budgetary allocation. These investments were termed recoverable and not outlays by the foreign secretary because, he said, once the meeting ends, they will continue to benefit the nation.

The foreign secretary announced the names of the Mexican officials in the delegation headed by President Jose Lopez Portillo and Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda. They are Finance and Public Credit Secretary David Ibarra Munoz, Patrimony and Industrial Development Secretary Jose Andres de Oteyza Fernandez and Tourism Secretary Rosa Luz Algeria. Other members of the Mexican delegation are Under Secretary of Foreign Trade Hector Hernandez Cervantes, Under Secretary of Foreign Relations for Economic Affairs Jorge Eduardo Navarrete, Mexico's Ambassador to France Horacio Flores de la Pena and Mexican Ambassador Eugenio Anguiano Rosh as well as Miguel Marin Bosch, who is Foreign Secretary Castaneda's private secretary. Others in the delegation are North-South dialogue General Coordinator Andres Rosenta; Javier Matus Pacheco, an adviser to President Jose Lopez Portillo; and Mauricio Toussailt, private secretary of Foreign Secretary Castaneda [as received]. The last two will be Mexico's official spokesmen, with the exception of the secretaries of state. Bernardo Sepulveda, an adviser to Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, the presidential nominee of the Institutional Revolutionary Party, will also attend the meeting.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS -- The director of the Mexican Federal Electricity Commission has announced that bids are being accepted from seven manufacturing companies in Canada, Sweden, France, Germany and the United States for the installation of nuclear systems for producing steam at the electrical plant in Laguna Verde, Veracruz. The plant will have a productive capacity of 2.4 million kilowatts. [Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Oct 81 PA]

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS DENY VARIOUS COUP RUMORS

Public Security Minister

PA090431 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] There is no reason for a coup d'etat in Costa Rica. The public force has been warned that it must be on the alert as a preventive measure because of local rumors, the public security minister said.

Referring to these rumors, he said that it is ridiculous to talk of coups d'etat and people's uprisings because they are nonexistent. They do not exist and there is no real and just cause to provoke them, Carmona Benavidez added. When people take up arms against the government it is for some reason, mostly because of lack of freedom; but in Costa Rica this situation does not exist, the public security and government minister said.

Acting President

PA110313 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Some news media are so irresponsible that they can spread the most outrageous statements, said Jose Miguel Alfaro Rodriguez, acting president of the republic. He added that our people do not deserve to be given the kind of news which is ill-intended and plagued with lies. Here is what acting President Alfaro Rodriguez said:

[Begin recording] In reply to Radio Reloj's question, I wish to say that the rumors that a local station in this capital is transmitting, about President Carazo not returning to Costa Rica from his trip to the Far East, is absolutely false. Someone is definitely trying, who knows for what unconfessed motives, to create a state of unrest or some sort of reaction from the people. It is ridiculous even to think that the president of the republic is not going to return to the country. I have been constantly in touch with the president by telephone and telex and everything is normal. He will return on schedule to deny the irresponsible rumors that a local radio station is transmitting in an act of mockery against the people.

EL SALVADOR

RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA TERMED 'VERY COLD'

PA102126 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1526 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- As a result of the Sandinist government's stand yesterday at the United Nations, presenting a proposal by the Salvadoran opposition, the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry today labeled relations between El Salvador and Nicaragua as "very cold."

The Salvadoran Foreign Ministry recalled its charge d'affaires in Nicaragua, Joaquin Maza Martelli, and said that he will remain here indefinitely.

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said that the Nicaraguan attitude "is completely interventionist and in no way contributed to a peaceful and democratic solution to El Salvador's problems."

He said that a protest note has already been sent to the United Nations and the OAS, and that "we are ready to adopt other measures according to the circumstances."

GUATEMALAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PA121734 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1707 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia, president of Guatemala, arrived on an official visit to El Salvador today amid strict security measures.

The Guatemalan president arrived accompanied by several government officials. He was met at Ilopango Airport in San Salvador by the Salvadoran Government junta, the Cabinet and several diplomatic representatives.

Those accompanying President Lucas Garcia include Ministers Rafael Castillo Valdez of foreign affairs, Donaldo Alvarz Ruiz of government, Manuel [as received; listed as Luis Rene] Mendoza Palomo of defense, Arnoldo Beleteton (San Jose) of finance, Gregorio Villalta of communications and public works, Francisco (Irene) Bobadilla of agriculture, and Deputy Health Minister Gustavo Adolfo Cordero Herrera.

The Guatemalan president will meet privately today with the members of the Salvadoran Government junta. The Guatemalan ministers will also do likewise with their Salvadoran counterparts.

MAJANO TERMS ELECTION PLAN 'FOOLHARDY'

PA102345 Paris AFP in Spanish 2159 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] San Jose, 10 Oct (AFP) -- Col Adolfo Majano, former member of the Salvadoran Government junta and military leader of the October 1979 coup d'etat, today broke the 8 months of silence that he kept on his country's situation. Majano said that the call to elections made by the junta over which Jose Napoleon Duarte presides would be "foolhardy and reckless."

Majano criticized the electoral process promoted by the Salvadoran junta in a statement released today in San Jose by the AGENCIA INDEPENIENTE DE PRENSA (AIP), which supports the Salvadoran opposition. Majnao was ousted from the Salvadoran jjunta last December by "maneuvers of the military high command and the Christian Democratic Party."

Since he was ousted from the junta, Majano has maintained a strict silence regarding the situation in his country, in what he has termed as a period of "evaluation of events." But now in view of the seriousness of the situation, he has decided to come forth with a statement to the international press.

Colonel Majano told an AIP correspondent in Texas that he is planning to make an additional statement soon. Among other things, he will analyze the divisions that exist within the Salvadoran Armed Forces "in order to save it and prevent a tragedy."

Regarding the current situation in El Salvador, Majano said that the electoral process promoted by the junta which is presided over by Jose Napoleon Duarte and Col Abdul Gutierrez "is foolhardy and reckless if general talks are not held first with the opposition. These talks might include elections as part of a political agreement.

"Under the present conditions," he added, "elections are inappropriate because the situation is just not right to hold them. The people have no confidence in elections as political solution."

Majano said that previous elections in his country have been flagrant frauds and he added that at this moment the Salvadoran people have no reason to believe in the promise of honest elections.

"Besides," he added, "the political parties have deteriorated and a preparatory period is necessary to get them up to par. This task," he continued, "makes it necessary to hold general talks with the opposition, which represents a challenge to the political ability of any government involved in the problem."

Continuing his criticism to the electoral process, Majano said that the "electoral process is unilateral and definitely biased and that it will only promote more internal disagreements."

He also accused the junta of "refusing a dialogue because it is afraid that the crimes it has committed will come to light." Majano added that no political solution will be possible in El Salvador "as long as unpopular individuals and accomplices of those crimes head the government. Until things are realistically faced, there will be no peace in El Salvador," Majano indicated.

Aiming his criticism at the president of the junta, Majano said that Duarte is as guilty for the situation in El Salvador as the armed forces high command.

He also accused the government of covering up for the crimes, such as the murders of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero in March 1980 and the four U.S. clergywomen in December of the same year, among others. The junta "has definite proof of who committed those crimes, but it has been covered up by the military high command and the government," he said.

Majano also said that "the crimes and abuses committed by the armed forces high command seriously damage the military's prestige." On the other hand, he acquitted all the officers of any responsibility "for the disorientation and the actions that dark forces are taking from inside and outside the armed forces while they hide behind the armed forces."

BILL ESTABLISHES ELECTIONS' DATE, GUIDELINES

PA130221 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 10 Oct 81 p 11

[Text] According to an electoral bill, the constituent assembly's elections will be held on the third Sunday in March 1982. The electoral bill also establishes that 60 deputies will be elected to the new constituent assembly.

Copies of the bill were delivered yesterday by the Central Electoral Council, CCE, to the political parties' representatives so they can study it.

There is a provisional article which says that all candidates must be in the country 1 month before the election day.

The number of deputies by departments is as follows: 17 for San Salvador, 5 for Santa Ana, 5 for San Miguel, 4 for La Libertad, 4 for Usulutan, 4 for Sonsonate, 3 for La Union, 3 for La Paz, 3 for Chalatenango, 3 for Aguachapan, 3 for Morazan, 2 for Cuscatlan, 2 for San Vicente and 2 for Cabanas. Just as in the former law, there will be no voting polls in cantons.

With regard to the electoral instructions, whoever makes use of insults or slander; or leads, promotes or participates in street disorders; or causes any damage to property will be punished according to the law.

Article 127 prohibits minsters of religious congregations, no matter what their rank. to engage in political campaigns; whether on behalf of the congregation, or just to take advantage of the people's religious belief. Church authorities are forbidden to make or allow any type of political propaganda at religious gatherings.

Article 160 establishes that aliens who participate directly or indirectly in political activities will be expelled from the country.

D'AUBUISSON'S PARTY REGISTERS WITH COUNCIL

PA101638 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 9 Oct 81 pp 3, 37

[Text] Dr Ricardo Avila and Mario Emilio Redaelli, representatives of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, yesterday morning went to the central elections council to register ARENA as a party in formation.

Avila and Redaelli turned their request documents to Dr Jorge Bustamente, president of the council. Bustamante was accompanied by Ramon Ernesto Rodriguez Rivas, a member of the council.

Avila and Redaelli arrived in the company of other ARENA members, including Francisco Castaneda, Jose Roberto Cornejo, and Julio Enrique Avila.

Avila asked Bustamante for the credentials that ARENA representatives need to begin to obtain the signatures of 3,000 voters, which is what is demanded from every party that requests registration, based on the new regulations of the council.

In their request, ARENA members have the signatures of 35 prominent persons, instead of the 25 which is what is required. All the signatories are Salvadoran by birth, as the law demands. The signatories include engineers, attorneys, economists, housewives, employees, workers and militarymen.

The president of the party is Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson. The vice president is Dr Ricardo Avila. Redaelli is the party's secretary.

Bustamante told newsmen that he is pleased when more people join political parties so that the forthcoming elections are more representative. He guaranteed that the Elections Council will be an impartial arbiter.

It has been reported that this afternoon a draft of the elections law and a draft of the law on the formation of political parties will be made available.

Calls for Break With Nicaragua

PA101751 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 9 Oct 81 pp 3, 37

[Excerpts] Leaders of the Nationalist Republican Alliance [ARENA] yesterday made a personal appeal for greater dignity and for a break of relations with Nicaragua because of the continuous meddling by the reconstruction junta of Nicaragua in Salvadoran domestic matters.

Mario Emilio Redaelli and Dr Ricardo Avila were interviewed as they left the Central Elections Council after requesting there to be registered as a political party.

The two agreed that the least the Government (of El Salvador) could do is to break relations with Nicaragua because of its interventionist policy toward El Salvador.

Dr Avila said: Speaking on a personal basis, I believe that the Nicaraguan proposal on El Salvador made at the United Nations is completely interventionist. He added: "I personally believe that the Foreign Ministry must adopt a firm position against Nicaragua because that country is not only supplying arms for the guerrillas, it is also trying to meddle in our domestic affairs." The ARENA leader noted: "Personally, I would immediately break relations with Nicaragua."

In receiving ARENA's requests, Jorge Bustamante, president of the Elections Council, said that elections are the way to solve the Salvadoran political problem. "All the members of the council are decided to act as impartial arbiters in the forthcoming elections," he said.

FMLN MARKS ANNIVERSARY WITH COMMUNIQUE

PA120021 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] We interrupt our Sunday program to present to our people and those of the world an important communique issued by our general command on occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the vanguard of our people, the FMLN, yesterday, 10 October. We now transfer our microphones to the FMLN general command. Go ahead:

[Unidentified speaker] This is the FMLN general command. Today, 10 October 1981 [as heard] is the first anniversary of the founding of the FMLN. The FMLN is the most advanced expression of the process of unification of El Salvador's revolutionary political-military organizations. They have consciously united their organizational, political, military and ideological capacities to guarantee that the heroic and invincible Salvadoran people will have a solid and wise vanguard that unifies, organizes and leads their struggle for political and social liberation.

The FMLN emerged in the common battle against the common enemy to increase the quality and scope of the armed struggle to overthrow the fascist regime which, supported and aided by increasing Yankee intervention, is waging a genocidal war against the Salvadoran people. It emerged to achieve peace and lead the popular and democratic forces to power. It emerged to establish the democratic revolutionary government that will politically and socially change our country. It will guarantee freedom, justice, progress and independence.

The FMLN emerged from the struggle itself and it has not stopped fighting for a single moment. In this way, it has promoted the solidarity of all the peoples of the world, including those of the United States. With its struggle along with the democratic forces which it has joined in the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, it has implemented a vigorous international political and diplomatic offensive which has cornered and isolated the fascist dictatorship. It has unmasked and isolated the aggressive interventionist policy of the Reagan administration.

Regan's government chose El Salvador to initiate the crushing of revolution in Central America, discourage the emergence of revolutionary processes in all Latin America and deal a humiliating blow to the liberation cause of all the peoples of the Third World. The firmness and heroism of the fighters and chiefs of the FMLN, valuable symbol of the heroism of all the Salvadoran people, have permitted not only successful resistance but the development of the revolutionary people's war to higher strategic levels which, along with the political and diplomatic successes and advances, bring the victory of the revolution near.

We are aware that we are waging a just war not only for our people but for the right of all peoples of Central America and the Third World to freely decide their destiny in the face of the warmongering, aggressive and interventionist policy which now prevails in Washington and which endnagers world peace. Our struggle is a contribution to the cause of peace and freedom in the world.

Through the defeat of more than 40 enemy sieges and offensives against our guerrilla bases, we have shown that it is impossible to defeat us. Today the entire world knows this, as do our enemies.

Because we feel capable of guaranteeing the achievement of the just peace which the Salvadoran people aspire to and deserve, because we are and feel strong and invincible, we have presented to the world a serious proposal to seek a political solution to the war and put an end to the bloodshed and cruel sufferings endured by our people.

Our invincibility supports and gives seriousness to the negotiation proposal that the FMLN and the FDR presented to the UN General Assembly through the commander of the Sandinist people's revolution, Daniel Ortega Saavedra. His fraternal cooperation is a source of legitimate pride for all Salvadoran patriots.

Our invincibility, our firmness, the heroism of the Salvadoran people and of our combatants, the justness of the revolutionary and democratic cause for which we are fighting, the genocidal barbarism of our enemies and the desire to help the Salvadoran people achieve peace are the basis for the brave and clear recognition accorded to us by Mexico and France. They have already received the backing of many other countries, organizations and international political forces. This recognition has set in motion the process of formation of a broad and pluralistic front composed of governments and peoples on all continents who oppose the intervention of Yankee imperialism and its servants in El Salvador and Central America.

First the U.S. Covernment and then its puppet Jose Napoleon Duarte rejected our negotiation proposal and showed their faces of assassins to the world. We knew this was the most probable response at the present time; however, our negotiation proposal still stands. The FMLN's revolutionary armed forces will continue dealing their blows. We will resist foreign intervention if it occurs. World recognition and support for our struggle will continue to increase. We will then see what Washington's opinion is. We will also see then what the fascist junta's opinion and fate are.

This first year of the FMLN's existence undisputably confirmed that the decisive factor which makes it possible to resist and advance toward a liberating victory is the unity of the revolutionary forces, their coordinated armed struggle, their indissoluble alliance with all the democratic forces and their loyalty to the cause of the Salvadoran people and of all peoples in the world.

On its first anniversary, the FMLN dips its combat flags in tribute to more than 30,000 martyrs, many of them children, young people and women, victims of fascist genocide and of Yankee weapons. The general command pays a tribute of recognition and admiration to the combatants of all organizations that are members of the FMLN, especially to our fallen companeros. You, companeros and brothers, are the main protagonists of this epic staged by the Salvadoran people. This blood has not been shed in vain. The Salvadoran people will triumph.

United to fight until the final victory.
Revolution or death, we will win.
[Signed] FMLN general command
El Salvador, 10 October 1981

GUERRILLA COMMANDER MARTINEZ ON PEACE PROPOSAL

PA121711 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Radio Venceremos now begins a series of personal contacts with the members of the Political-Diplomatic Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] and the FMLN. This series of interviews begins today with Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez, with whom we are getting in touch right now. Companera Commander, as member of the FDR-FMLN Political-Diplomatic Committee, what is the significance of the proposal for peace talks which those two organizations of our people made to the UN General Assembly. Go ahead companera:

[Begin relay] [Martinez] First of all I would like to say that the FMLN-FDR proposal read by Commander Daniel Ortega at the United Nations has very special significance. It shows the real desire of the FMLN-FDR to find a solution to the armed conflict in our country. When, in our proposal, we say that we accept the initiation of peace talks without conditions, we are questioning Duarte and the junta's desire to find a political solution to our country's crisis. When they speak of a political solution they limit it to the holding of elections in 1982. They think that elections are the solution to our country's situation.

If we analyze Duarte and the junta's intentions we see that they don't really want to find a solution to the country's situation. Instead, through elections they want to cover up the situation of repression which still exists in our country. They also want to divide us, because they have issued a call to (?a sector of the FDR-DMLN) to participate in the elections.

On the other hand, in our peace proposal which was read by Commander Daniel Ortega at the United Nations, the first thing we say is that to begin the peace talks there must be no conditions. When Duarte issues a call to us, (?he demands) that we first have to lay down our weapons. In other words, he immediately issues the first conditions, which is to lay down our weapons.

This clearly shows who really has the desire to seek less political and social cost, a desire to really find a solution to our country's situation and who is really seeking subterfuge, a mask, a cover for the real intention of (?liquidating) all the armed and democratic opposition in the country. Perhaps one of the most important parts of our peace proposal is that part which shows who really has a desire to begin peace talks without conditions and who sets conditions as soon as he speaks of finding a solution to our country's situation. Are you copying me?

[Announcer] Commander, here in these moutains we have not yet received information that Duarte has replied to this proposal for peace talks. However, we have heard through the dictatorship's misinformation network, Radio Nacional, [Armed Forces Chief of Staff] Flores Lima and genocidal [Defense Minister] Colonel Garcia turn down flatly all types of talk that would lead to a political solution of the conflict. In view of this rejection by the dictatorship, what is the opinion of the FDR-FMLN Political Diplomatic Committee? Go ahead, Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez.

[Martinez] When our peace proposal was read we immediately expected [words indistinct] of the United States regarding this proposal and a reply from the junta. The reply of the junta (?was learned when it was also replying) to Royo [Panamanian president] after his initiative to offer himself as mediator and Panama's territory as the site of talks. In other words, Duarte and the junta are very afraid of participating in a process of either mediation or peace talks because they know that at the international level there is a [words indistinct] about who has right on his side in this war. All the statements at the international level regarding our country's situation and regarding the representativity of the FDR-FMLN as an essential participant in any type of solution in El Salvador clearly show that the international community has a favorable opinion on who has right on his side. [Words indistinct] a war in which the people have made known the main solutions to achieve a stable government that will be truly supported by the people.

There is another important factor that we must note: It is that our proposal includes elections. In the past, Duarte, the junta and the United States have said that we fear elections because we are small groups without general popular support. They say that this is why we don't agree to participate in the March 1982 elections. However, in the proposal that was read at the United Nations, we expressed a clear position on elections. We believe that elections are a form of consulting the people, a form of expression of the people's will; and that in this sense they must be part of an entire process of solution of our country's crisis.

What we can't accept is Duarte's proposal that elections are the total solution to our country's situation. This is false. There can't be a total solution therough the 1982 elections, when in El Salvador confrontations continue, when there are political prisoners in El Salvador, when the news media are closed to the opinions which aren't in support of the junta, when the state of siege and martial law are still in effect, when there are emergency decrees which keep citizens kidnapped for several months without the right to trial or defense. That situation doesn't create a favorable climate for elections. Therefore, (?elections aren't) the magic formula to solve the people's situation.

Through the proposal that was read by Commander Ortega at the United Nations, we made known our position on the elections. We are willing to consider elections as part of an overall plan to solve the Salvadoran problem, but we don't consider elections the final solution to the country's situation.

[Announcer] Through Radio Venceremos you have heard an interview with Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez, member of the FDR-FMLN Political-Diplomatic Committee. In tomorrow's transmission we will continue this interview with Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez.

UNGO COMMENTS ON PEACE PROPOSALS, HONDURAS

PA111617 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1628 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 10 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The newspaper LA TRIBUNA reported today that Honduras' cooperation in the search for a political solution in El Salvador would be acceptable to that country's opposition forces.

The newspaper has published an interview held by one of its journalists with Guillermo Ungo is president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR]. In the interview Ungo said that "it is desirable and there is no objection on our part for Honduras to participate as a witness in the peace talks."

Ungo said that "the FDR as well as the FMLN are ready to accept participation of a country with which we have very close bonds in every field of human activity."

Ungo went to New York to hear the proposal of a political solution for El Salvador submitted to the UN General Assembly by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua.

LA TRIBUNA reported that Ungo praised Honduras' neutrality on El Salvador's domestic problems, a position which was reaffirmed by Honduran President Gen Politcarpo Paz Garcia duri-g his recent official visit to Mexico.

Ungo described the search for a political solution as "an appeal for responsibility by the Salvadoran leaders to abandon their warlike policy, which is bleeding our people to death."

The Salvadoran opposition leader said that three conditions for the talks are:

1. "The appointment of FDR, FMLN and ruling junta delegates.

2. "Talks in the presence of governments of countries selected as witnesses.

3. "A general agenda, drafted jointly, listing all aspects of the conflict to be."

He also specified that the talks must be held without "preconditions of any sort by either side and the people of El Salvador must be kept informed on the progress of the talks.

"We are seeking a new political, economic and legal order and a reorganization of the Salvadoran Armed Forces to guarantee the holding of clean elections with broad participation under a favorable atmosphere," explained Guillermo Ungo.

Ungo also called on the United States to stop its military aid to El Salvador "because this only aggravates the conflict and we expect the armed forces to assume an active role in the talks which we have proposed."

According to Ungo, the U.S. attitude is a negative factor in achieving a solution in El Salvador.

UNGO SCORES JUNTA REFUSAL TO TALK WITH FMLN

PA101827 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Companero Guillermo Manuel Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, declared that the Christian Democratic Military junta's rejection of the proposal for a peace dialogue made by the FDR-FMLN before the UN General Assembly shows the militaristic nature of the Christian Democratic-military regime.

The rejection of this peace dialogue, Ungo noted, reveals who is in fact in favor of a truly political and peaceful solution and who wishes to achieve peace through bloodshed.

This rejection by the junta has been described by the international public as an intransigent attitude, because while the democratic governments and the progressive political forces approve, support and favor a political solution, in accordance with the FDR-FMLN proposal, the junta insists in its absurd argument that elections must be held. In the meantime, increased repression and savagery continue to sow sorrow and mourning among our people. If the junta's answer is war, Ungo warned, our people will continue to resist and advance.

The junta's elections initiative has been repeatedly unmasked internationally. In fact, Panamanian President Royo personally told Duarte about the impossibility of holding elections when there is no minimum guarantee for the candidates or the voters. Monsignor Rivera y Damas, as well as Colonel Claramount and other important personalities and spokesmen of various social sectors, have expressed their opposition to the elections and their support of a dialogue through mediation as the only way of finding an overall solution to the crisis.

The intransigent attitude of the junta to insist on a political solution which would only mean the extension of the war, the sacrifice and sorrow of the people contrasts with the manifest submitted by the Salvadoran revolutionary organizations.

BOMB EXPLODES AT SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE

PA092347 Paris AFP in Spanish 2320 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Oct (AFP) -- Thirteen persons, including the president of the Supreme Court of Justice, Leonel Carias Delgado, were wounded in two bomb explosions which occurred shortly before 1300 (1900 GMT) at the government center in San Salvador.

The first bomb exploded on the fourth floor of the building of the Supreme Court of Justice. The other bomb exploded in the Legal Affairs Office of the attorney general of the poor, where the people were alarmed and panicked, particularly because the explosion took place during working hours.

Four children are among the wounded persons. One of them was taken to a specialized hospital because his wounds are very serious. An unidentified man who was unconscious was taken to another hospital.

Other wounded persons were taken to the Social Security hospital while the rest were taken to the Salvadoran Red Cross center which is in one of the buildings of the government center, just a few meters from the site of the explosions.

According to the reports, the bomb that exploded in the Supreme Court of Justice was placed in a hall near the office of the Supreme Court president. The windows of the building were completely shattered and the greatest damage was done to Carias Delgado's office.

No group has claimed responsibility for these terrorist actions, but judiciary circles believe that "this is the work of an extreme rightist organization," taking into consideration a series of (?actions) that are taking place at present in which the rightists are involved.

VENCEREMOS REPORTS LOCAL GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

Attack on Military in Joateca

PA101339 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Francisco Sanchez eastern front war report]

[Text] At 0545 on Wednesday, 7 October, a combat squad of the FMLN people's army launched a harassing attack against the forces of the Christian Democratic-military dictatorship which are stationed in Joateca, Morazan Department. The enemy lost two men, our forces none. After the attack, our companeros withdrew in an orderly manner without problems.

Traffic-Blocking Operations

PA101619 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 10 Oct 81

[War report from the Francisco Sanchez eastern front; no date or place given]

[Text] At 0100 on Thursday, 8 October, FMLN forces built a barricade on the coastal highway in El Transito jurisdiction, blocking traffic throughout the day. At 1600, army personnel arrived to clear traffic. At that time, a booby trap was detonated, causing an undetermined number of enemy casualties. Our forces withdrew without any problem.

At 0200 on the same date, FMLN forces built another barricade on the street leading from Samuria Canton to (Moletala) Bridge. At 1100 a booby trap was activated as army units tried to clear traffic. So far, there is no information as to enemy casualties. Our forces withdrew unscathed. United until final victory. Revolution or death, we will win.

Successful Actions in Usulutan

PA101727 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 10 Oct 81

[War bulletin from the Francisco Sanchez eastern front: no date or place given -- recorded]

[Text] At 0900 on Wednesday, 7 October, enemy forces of the city of Usulutan military detachment, numbering 300 to 400 men, tried to encircle our positions in San Felipe Canton, Jucuaran jurisdiction in the Usulutan Department. Our forces broke the enemy encirclement and inflicted eight casualties among dead and wounded. Our forces lost Companero Alberto, who showed his courage in battle.

On the same day at 1600, forces of the FMLN held a meeting on the highway leading from San Miguel to Usulutan, near (Gualuca) Canton, setting fire to a vehicle belonging to the Supply Regulations Institute. Another meeting was held with the (Gualuca) farm workers which lasted approximately 1 hour. The meeting was headed by Companero Nivo. Our forces withdrew without any difficulties. United until final victory, revolution or death, we will win.

[Signed] Juan Ramon Medrano, Commander Balta; Jorge Melendez, Commander Jonas, for the Francisco Sanchez eastern front.

HONDURAS

MILITARY DISCUSSES ELECTIONS WITH PARTY LEADERS

PA121855 Paris AFP in Spanish 2113 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 11 Oct (AFP) -- The Honduran Armed Forces have issued another warning to the political parties participating in the coming elections about a series of abnormalities which make the nation's future political precarious, it was learned today from an official source.

The military high command dispatched helicopters to different parts of the country's interior on Saturday to bring the four presidential candidates to Tegucigalpa for a meeting lasting several hours at the armed forces' general headquarters "to make a thorough analysis of the electoral situation." Four parties are participating in the 29 November elections.

A press communique released today said that "Armed Forces Chief Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia (provisional president of the country) and the members of the High Council of the Armed Forces are holding meetings with the registered political leaders who are participating in the present election process."

The communique added that "at these meetings the candidates are being made aware of the army's concern with several irregularities reported in the local press which, unless they are corrected, could frustrate the desires of the people to participate in free and honest elections, without maneuvers or attitudes which could frustrate the people's will."

The communique said that "the armed forces reaffirm to the Honduran people their determination to guarantee the election process within the norms established in the Constitution and in the law on elections and political organizations, and within the timeframe already established and the provisions issued by the National Elections Tribunal.

"As has been stated several times, the responsibility for success or failure of the current elections will fall on the leadership of the participating political parties, and the armed forces will support the results of the elections as long as these are held freely, honestly and according to the law," said the communique.

Finally, the military communique said that "regarding reports of changes or reorganization of the Cabinet, the armed forces have no involvement in this, since this is the exlcusive concern of the constitutional president of the republic."

NICARAGUA

COMMENTARY REJECTS CHARGES OF ARMS BUILDUP

PA092133 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In a cynical reply to the irrefutable arguments presented by Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the government junta, (Kenneth Ableman), deputy U.S. representative to the United Nations, said that Nicaragua has become a threat to its Central American neighbors.

In what was a veritable insult to the intelligence of the representatives present at the world forum, (Ableman) said that Nicaragua is lending its territory for the exportation of violence to its neighbors and that Nicaragua continues to send weapons and other military support to El Salvador.

We ask: To whom is Nicaragua lending its territory? Is not (Ableman) bothered because Nicaragua is now no longer lending its territory for invasions as Somoza did during the Bay of Pigs invasion?

Subsequently, the worthy imperialist representative said that Nicaragua is amassing a fleet of Soviet-made tanks that can be used for invading its neighbors and that it has sent 30 military officers to Bulgaria and other countries to be trained as pilots prior to receiving jets.

Infamy of this type is inconceivable. It is perfectly possible -- and legitimate -- for Nicaragua to acquire the weaponry that it needs for its defense. This is not Mr (Ableman's) or anyone else's business. They will never -- and this we vow -- find those tanks on their doorsteps.

Regarding the fact that our officers are receiving military training in Bulgaria and other countries, why is Mr (Ableman) complaining? Is it because they are no longer being sent to Fort Gulick or to the Panama Canal Zone, from where they returned to kill their compatriots? The members of the Sandinist People's Army are being trained to serve their people and their fatherland. Mr (Ableman) is well aware of this.

OPPOSITION REPORTEDLY DIVIDED ON HAWK VIEW

PA120315 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 6 Oct 81 p 12

[Unattributed commentary: "The 'Dissidents' and 'Hawk Views'"]

[Text] The rightist groups in our country are divided regarding the Hawk View military maneuvers scheduled to start on Thursday. Some groups condemn the maneuvers openly, others covertly, while others do not attach much significance to them.

Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, leader of the Democratic Conservative Party [PCD], who is manager of the Coca-Cola Company, said:

"Those maneuvers are going to be very minimal, because they involve only 150 U.S. soldiers and 150 Honduran soldiers. I respect Honduras' right as a sovereign nation to conduct these maneuvers. They do not represent any danger to Nicaragua. There is no aggression involved here. I do not regard the maneuvers as a provocation, nor as a preparation for an invasion. The United States is not invading any country."

"We Should Be Grateful"

When asked about the Benjamin Zeledon Anti-Intervention Drive which started on Saturday, Calero Portocarrero at first said he had not heard about it, but later said that the FSLN "is raising much ado" about the Hawk View maneuvers.

The conservative leader said, "The best way to fight imperialism is not by making an outcry but by trying not to provoke and insult, especially a country to whom we owe so much." He added, "The United States is not invading Nicaragua. Only the Russians invade countries. The only imperialist country is the USSR."

Social Christian Party: Yes But No

Social Christian Adan Fletes said that his party is opposed to any type of military maneuvers which might threaten or influence sovereignty of nations. Fletes condemned the Hawk View maneuvers and also referred to the USSR as "imperialists." He said that the announced maneuvers are introducing tension in Central America.

Referring to the Benjamin Zeledon Anti-Intervention Drive, Fletes said that it was not of a wholly anti-imperialist nature because it did not regard the USSR as imperialist. He concluded by blaming tensions in the area and throughout the world on the U.S.-USSR confrontation.

COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise]: They are "Badly Timed"

Meanwhile, COSEP spokesman Alejandro Burgos said, "The Hawk View maneuvers are badly timed because they are causing concern in Central America. However, I respect Honduras' sovereign right to conduct any kind of maneuvers it wants."

Burgos condemned the military maneuvers and said that they had caused an adverse reaction in Nicaragua and the whole area. He also said that the Benjamin Zeledon Anti-Intervention Drive is basically good, but following Calero Portocarrero's and Adan Fletes' line, said that the USSR is imperialist, although he did not give any reason for mixing the Soviets in the Hawk View maneuvers issue.

MDN: Very Suspicious

MDN Leader Roberto Urroz spoke strongly against the Hawk View maneuvers. He condemned them by saying, "We regard them as very suspicious."

He said that his party was not participating in the Benjamin Zeledon Anti-Intervention Drive because the FSLN, and not his party, was organizing them, but that they identified themselves with the drive because it was against Hawk View.

PSD [Social Democratic Party]: "There Is No Real Threat"

Jose Luis Leiva of the PSD said that he did not see the need for mobilizing the people through the Benjamin Zeledon Anti-Intervention Drive, because there "is no real threat against Nicaragua."

Leiva said that Honduras is a sovereign country and was entitled to conduct any type of military activity on its territory. He said that Hawk View might create tension in the area. He added, however, that "We do not believe than an invasion will occur at this time."

Besides disagreeing with the Benjamin Zeledon Drive, Leiva said that it is political manipulation "because it is using anti-imperialism for determined purposes only."

The five rightist leaders who were asked about Hawk View did not report any activity that their respective organizations were planning to protest Hawk View. Roberto Urroz of the MDN said that his party had not met. Luis Leiva and Calero Portocarrero said that no action is necessary.

EL NUEVO DIARIO ON SAN JOSE UDCCA MEETING

PA110015 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 5 Oct 81 pp 1, 10

[Text] Alfonso Robelo, the "leader" of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], has reiterated in San Jose, Costa Rica, many of the things that he openly says here in Nicaragua, but there he said that he is not allowed to say them here.

Robelo spoke on "the social, economic and political situation of Nicaragua" at a meeting of "democratic parties" organized in San Jose by the Christian Democratic Union of Central America (UDCCA).

Representatives of the Social Christian Party [PSC], the Constitutionalist Liberal Party and the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua, as well as delegates from the famous Nicaraguan Workers Federation [CTN] accompanied Robelo to the meeting which was aimed at discrediting Nicaragua.

After the "meeting," Robelo spoke at a press conference attended by only a few people and promptly stole the limelight from the Christian Democarats who staged it.

Among other lovely things, Robelo said:

"I believe that in Nicaragua we are taking giant steps toward a totalitarian regime of a Marxist nature." "If we had held this meeting in Nicaragua we would have had what we call hordes against us and we would not have been able to work freely, so we were forced to come to a democracy like Costa Rica.

"What is happening in Nicaragua should not concern Nicaraguans exclusively, because in Nicaragua not only the fate of that country, but also that of Latin America, is at stake.

"We seek the fulfillment of the revolution's original platform."

A newsman who was present asked Robelo how many members his party had. Obviously doubtful, Robelo replied, "I could not say."

A report sent from San Jose by the AGENCIA INDEPENDIENTE DE PRENSA [AIP] said that Adan Fletes, the "leader" of the PSC, also participated in the merry "meeting." Fletes said that his party has a national policy of true nonalignment and has therefore criticized Cuba and the Soviet Union as well as the United States whenever the party believed that they are carrying out a policy that is good for Nicaraguans. [as published] Nevertheless, his party supports the Duarte government in El Salvador which allows Yankee intervention.

"Following this policy," he said, "we condemn the embargoes which the United States has imposed on Nicaragua and the military maneuvers that it is going to carry out in the Caribbean, because they might create a reaction in certain individuals who are interested in profiting from this type of attitude."

With a saintly expression on his face Fletes said: "We cannot deny that isolated groups carry out harassment operations, but we cannot say that there is a counterrevolution in Nicaragua. For a counterrevolution one needs an organization, a social basis which does not currently exist in my country."

Then he added: "However, if one were to believe what the Sandinists say about counterrevolution, all of us here are counterrevolutionaries, bourgeois, and CIA agents; because they call anyone who is not on their side a counterrevolutionary."

Another speaker was the ever-present Donald Castillo, "leader" of the "fabulous" CTN, who said:

"We have no proof of counterrevolution, although it is said that the Somozists are organizing themselves in Honduras, Guatemala, the United States and even in Costa Rica."

Asked about the number of casualties in recent armed clashes, Castillo replied: "The reports of casualties are official reports of the Sandinist government, but we have not confirmed them."

Now what do you think about that?

COMMISSION NAMED TO DEFEND PRESS FREEDOM

PA122133 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Oct 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] "We were chosen by our sectors, which we shall represent. Therefore, in the name of those sectors, which play an important role in the nation's activities, we will exhort the governing junta to put an end to the threat of permanent suspension hanging over LA PRENSA."

This was how Dr Luis Rivas Leiva opened an interview to explain the objective of the commission created to defend freedom of expression.

[Question] Who are the members of the commission and whom do they represent?

[Answer] The commission is made up of Monsignor Obando y Bravo, Ismael Reyes, Dr Emilio Alvarez Montalvan, Enrique Bolanos, Adan Fletes, labor leader Donald Castillo and myself.

The commission represents the Catholic Church, the independent labor organizations, the industrialists, the cotton sector, the professional sector, family organizations and political parties.

All these groups represent a large volume of public opinion and are greatly concerned over the threat affecting the media, particularly LA PRENSA and Radio Corporacion -- the former recently suspended for 96 hours and the latter for 48 hours.

[Question] What will the commission bring up before the junta?

[Answer] It will express the public's concern over these constant suspensions carried out without consistent foundation. We will also try to clear up the situation about the future of LA PRENSA -- to know if LA PRENSA will survive as an independent newspaper or if the government has decided to eliminate it in a matter of time.

Many Nicaraguans feel these suspensions may be part of a strategy leading to its ultimate closing, which would be a very great mistake on the part of the FSLN. It is a mistake to think the front is willing to risk the political price the total closure of LA PRENSA would involve. They must keep in mind the diminishing support offered by most democratic countries to the Nicaraguan revolution, although in many cases such a support was merely moral.

[Question] What consequences do you expect from the total closing of LA PRENSA?

[Answer] LA PRENSA constitutes a barometer of the national activities and the same can be said of the international community. There are thousands of Nicaraguans, mainly in the productive and service sectors, who would feel inclined to leave the country in the face of the prospects of a total closure of the newspaper with the largest circulation in the country. To a large sector of our population, the closing of LA PRENSA would mean the end of all other rights in Nicaragua.

Naturally, there will be some countries which will acclaim the elimination of LA PRENSA. We all know such countries are all within the socialist bloc, and we must not forget that the aid they offer Nicaragua is mostly symbolic. Their solidarity with the revolution does not go beyond the communiques, joint declarations and official visits.

Even the Socialist International, which once voiced its firm solidarity with the revolution, has lately reduced that solidarity as was evidenced at the recent meeting in Paris.

This is due to the hasty attitudes adopted at difficult times for the country, when, on the contrary, such attitudes should be directed toward the interest of all which would encourage us all to strive harder toward the nation's recovery.

[Question] Getting back to the commission which expects to be received by the governing junta, is your visit the junta in anyway political?

[Answer] Not at all. This commission represents no political group nor is it motivated by any political attitude. We are simply representatives of our sectors and we are concerned over the future of our fatherland, which is at present darkened by negative attitudes such as the daily plots against the independent information media. We have much evidence of what we are stating and that is why we are concerned by the government's frequent suspensions of the first newspaper of the country, the newspaper of the Nicaraguan people.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RADIO FESTIVAL IN HAVANA

8 October Proceedings

FL091539 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] The U.S. subversive propaganda against the Latin American countries is the object of a severe condemnation by the delegates attending the second nonaligned countries' radio festival at Havana's Palace of Conventions.

The delegate of the Lao People's Democratic Republic called on the participants in the forum to protest energetically against U.S. intentions to build a powerful radio station to broadcast programs aimed at Cuba. The objective of this radio station, he added, is to distort the truth about socialist Cuba and about international events, as well as to poison space with lies and slander. The statements by the Lao delegate were supported by other participants in the festival. The Nicaraguan representative noted that the creation of one more subversive radio station by the U.S. Government is an aggressive action directed not only against the Cuban people but also against the peoples of all countries in Central America and the Caribbean.

Lucrecia Albizu, a Salvadoran correspondent for Radio Venceremos -- the official voice of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front -- and a representative of her country's revolutionaries to the second nonaligned countries' radio festival, stated in a press conference that the United States is conducting a campaign of misinformation against her country in its effort to contain the revolutionary process of El Salvador. Referring to Radio Venceremos, she indicated that it is an important link in the struggle against imperialist propaganda, and noted that in its broadcasts it refutes the slander spread by the enemies of the Salvadoran people and discloses the crimes of the United States and the reactionary Salvadoran junta.

Festival Ends

FL092346 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Mario Gonzalez Valdes Report]

[Text] I believe we all have reason to feel pleased with the work and results obtained here, ICRT [Cuban Institute of Radio and Television] President Nivaldo Herrera said moments ago when delivering the closing remarks at the second nonaligned radio festival. The festival began on Monday at Havana's Palace of Conventions and was attended by more than 250 delegates and guests from some 27 radio organizations. The main report mentions the forthcoming appearance of a counterrevolutionary radio station beamed at Cuba to transmit messages from imperialism to our people. The document notes that according to the broad debate of the topic, this aggression harms internaitonal agreements on the use of frequencies, attacks the highest postulates of the Nonaligned Movement and grossly violates the UN Charter. In his closing speech, Nivaldo Herrera lashed out at the forthcoming appearance of this counterrevolutionary radio station financed and directed by the United States. The closing session of the nonaligned radio festival began with the playing of a message transmitted last night over Radio Venceremos, the official mouthpiece of El Salvador's FMLN. [Begin recording] From El Salvador, where the popular (?volcano) erupts to (?wash away) all traces of opprobium and misery. We send a revolutionary greeting to each and every one of the participants in the second nonaligned radio festival. [end recording] Later, Ly Van Sau, head of the Vietnamese delegation, read a message sent by the participants in the radio festival to the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, in which they highly praise the efforts of the leader of the Cuban revolution to bring about both the new international economic order and the new international information order.